Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 10, 1842. { NUMBER 61.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for May, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
10 Tuesday,	5	6 54				
11 Wednesday,	5	6 55				
12 Thursday,	5	5 56	Last Quarter,	2	7	28 M.
13 Friday,	5	4 6 57	New Moon	10	6	21 M.
14 Saturday,	5	3 6 57	First Quarter,	17	6	53 M.
15 Sunday,	5	3 6 58	Full Moon,	24	4	22 M.
16 Monday.	5	2 6 59				

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. *His shop will* be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

COTTON, AND Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

EXHIBITION CHAIR FACTORY

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER
vs.
ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK
vs.
WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

ROBERT P. JOHNSON of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition duly verified that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Robert P. Johnson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

THOMAS BOYD of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Thomas Boyd be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

JOHN R. BOLTON of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said John R. Bolton be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

DERIAS FOLSOM of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth of May next, why the said Derias Folsom be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having filed a petition, duly verified praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Andrew Montgomery be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

More New Goods.

R. C. Carson

Is now receiving and opening a handsome Stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

DRY GOODS HARD WARE

Which were purchased at unusually low prices,

And will be sold to suit the hard times, or at least as low as any concern in this section of country. His stock consists of all kinds of Goods usually kept in a country store. He has also a large stock of Groceries, which will be sold at reduced prices.

Persons wishing to purchase goods for CASH, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock.

Charlotte, April, 16, 1842. 58...F

A few Good Things Yet, AND More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region o country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

Fire Engine for Sale.

THE Camden Independent Fire Engine Company wishing to procure a larger Engine, offer the one they now have for sale. It is a first rate suction Engine, of the most approved construction, with twenty-four feet of suction, and about one hundred and fifty feet of ordinary Hose. It is nearly new, has been but little used, and is kept in first rate order. For further information, address the Secretary of the Camden independent Fire Engine Company.

Camden, S, C., April 20, 1842. 59...3t

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...F

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

Wool Carding.

HAVING thoroughly repaired his Machinery, the subscriber is now ready to execute all orders for CARDING WOOL in a very superior style, and at short notice.

JACOB STIREWALT.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., May 2, 1842. 60...

Notice.

ALL persons are forwarned from trading with William McNeely for a dark brown MARE, four years old this Spring. Said Mare is my property, for this year. Said McNeely left my employ with said mare on the 21st April, 1842.

J. C. MASSEY.

April 28, 1842. 60....3w.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...r

VALUABLE OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

North and South Carolina.—Their Property and Products.

We continue our tables compiled from the official census of 1840. The information is of the most valuable character, and is calculated to shew at a glance, the extent of the property and products of the various States of this Union. To-day we present North and South Carolina. These tables are prepared exclusively for Bicknell's Reporter, and not without much care and labor, so that those who copy, will see the propriety of giving due credit. We shall endeavor to condense into this lucid and acceptable form, the census of the entire Union.

	N. C.	S. C.
Iron—cast, furnaces,	8	4
Tons produced,	968	1,250
Bar forges, bloomeries and rolling mills,	43	9
Tons produced,	963	1,165
Tons of fuel consumed,	11,598	6,334
Men employed, including mining operations,	468	248
Capital invested,	94,961	113,300
Lead—Smelting houses. counting each fire one,	2	
Pounds produced,	10,000	
Men employed,	30	
Capital invested,	50,000	
Gold—No. Smelting houses,	10	5
Value produced,	255,618	37,418
Men employed,	389	69
Capital invested,	9,832	40,000
Mines: Other metals. Value produced,	1,000	
Men employed,	5	
Coal, Anthracite. Tons raised, (28 bu. each)	50	
Men employed,	4	
Coal Bituminous. Bushels raised,	75	
Men employed,	1	
Salt—Bushels produced,	4,493	2,250
Men employed,	8	7
Capital invested,	7,090	1,500
Gran te, Marble, and other Stone. Value produced,	3,350	3,000
Men employed,	14	4
Capital invested,	930	500
Horses and mules,	166,608	129,921
Neat cattle,	617,371	572,608
Sheep,	538,279	232,981
Swine,	1,649,716	878,532
Poultry, all kinds, est. val.	544,125	396,364
Grain—Wheat, No. bu.,	1,960,855	968,354
Barley, do	3,574	3,967
Oats, do	3,193,941	1,486,208
Rye, do	213,971	44,738
Buckwheat, do	72	141
Indian Corn, do	14,722,805	8,905,122
Wool, number of pounds,	625,044	299,170
Hops do do	1,063	93
Wax, do do	118,923	15,857
Potatoes, number of bushels,	2,609,239	2,698,313
Hay, number of tons,	101,369	24, 618
Hemp and Flax, number tons,	9,879½	
Tobacco, No. lbs. gath'd,	16,772,359	51,519
Rice, number of lbs.	2,820.388	60,590,861
Cotton, gathered lbs.	51,926,190	61,710,274
Silk cocoons, number lbs.	3,014	2,080
Sugar, number of lbs.	7,163	30,000
Wood, number cords sold,	40,034	171,451
Dairy, value of products,	674,349	577,810
Orchard, value of products,	386,000	52,275
Wines, gallons made,	28,752	643
Family goods, value of home-made goods,	1,413,242	930,703
Gardens, value of produce of market gardeners,	28,475	38,187
Nurseries, produce of	48,581	2,139
Men employed,	20	1,058
Capital invested,	4,663	210,980
Commercial houses, number in foreign trade,	4	41
Commission houses,	46	41
Capital invested,	151,300	3,668,050
Retail stores, number of	1,068	1,253
Capital invested,	5,082,835	6,648,736
Lumber yards and trade,	20	14
Capital invested,	46,000	100,000
Men employed,	432	1,057
Internal transportation, men employed,	213	125
Butchers, packers, men employed,	24	46
Capital invested,	9,000	112,900
Pickled fish, number of barrels,	425	14
Men employed in fisheries,	53	6
Capital invested,	1,617	
Lumber—value produced,	506,766	537,684
Tar, pitch, turpentine and rosin, number of barrels,	593,451	735
Skins and Furs, value of	3,126	1,225
Ginseng, and all other productions of the forest,	46,040	9,247
Men employed,	2,694	508
Machinery manuf. value of,	43,285	65,561
Men employed,	43	26
Hardware, cutlery, &c., manufactured, value of,	1,200	13,464
Men employed,	43	25
Small arms made,	1,085	167
Men employed,	40	7
Value of precious metals manufactured,	875	3,000
Men employed,	1	4
Various metals, val. man.,	16,050	
Men employed,	24	
Granite, marble, manufactured,	1,083	
Men employed,	15	
Bricks and Lime manufactured,	58,336	193,408
Men employed,	276	1,281
Capital invested in preceding manufactures,	17,165	72,445
Wool, number of fulling mills,	1	
Manufactories,	3	3
Value of goods manufactured,	3,900	1,000
Persons employed,	4	6
Capital invested,	9,800	4,300
Cotton manufactories,	25	15
Number of spindles,	47,934	16,355
Dying and printing establishments, Value of manufac. articles,	438,900	359,000
Persons employed,	1,219	570
Capital invested,	995,300	617,450
Silk—number pounds reeled, and other silks made,	7	46
Value of the same,	55	380
Persons employed,	1	4
Capital employed,		50
Flax, value of manuf.,	1,866	
Persons employed,	95	
Mixed Manufactures. Value of produce,		2,450
Persons employed,		9
Tobacco, value manuf.,	189,868	3,500
Persons employed,	482	7
Capital invested,	91,065	5,000
Hats and caps, val. manuf.,	38,167	3,750
Straw bonnets, value of	1,700	
Persons employed,	142	20
Capital invested,	13,141	315
Tanneries, number of	353	97
Sole leather, sides tanned,	62,050	68,018
Upper do do do	89,032	89,586
Men employed,	645	281
Capital invested,	271,797	212,020
All other manufactories of leather, saddlery, &c.,	233	243
Val. of manuf. articles,	185,387	109,472
Capital invested,	76,163	45,662
Soap, number of pounds,	1,612,825	586,327
Candles, pounds tallow,	148,546	68,011
Sperm and wax,	335	
Men employed,	367	168
Capital invested,	4,754	300
Distilleries, number of,	2,302	251
Gallons produced,	1,051,959	102,288
Breweries, number of Gallons produced,	17,431	
Men employed,	1,422	210
Capital invested,	180,200	14,342
Powder Mills, number of	1	
Pounds of power made,	200	
Capital invested,	311	
Medicines, drugs, paints, and dyes, value	8,635	4,100
Turpentine and varnish, value produced,	116,750	
Men employed,	73	6
Capital invested,	152,275	2,100
Glass—No. of glass houses,		4
Men employed,		164
Potteries, number of	16	8
Value manufactured,	6,260	19,300
Men employed,	21	49
Capital invested,	1,531	12,950
Confectionary—value manuf.,	3,300	29,333
Men employed,	1	112
Capital invested,	1,000	87,200
Paper Manufactories, No. of	2	1
Value produced,	8,785	20,000
Men employed,	6	30
Capital invested,	5,000	30,000
Printing offices, No. of	26	16
Binderies, No. of	4	7
Daily newspapers,		3
Weekly do.,	26	12
Semi and tri-weekly,	1	2
Periodicals,	2	4
Men employed,	103	164
Capital invested,	55,400	131,300
Musical Instruments— Value produced,	938	
Men employed,	3	
Capital invested,	203	
Carriages and Wagons— Value of manufactures,	301,601	189,270
Persons employed,	698	420
Capital Invested,	173,318	132,690
Mills, flouring, No. of	323	164
Barrels of flour made,	87,641	58,458
Mills, grist, No. of	2,033	1,016
saw,	1,056	746
oil,	46	19
Value of manufactures,	1,552,096	1,201,678
Men employed,	1,830	2,122
Capital invested,	1,670,223	1,668,804
Ships—Value of vessels built,	62,800	60,000
Furniture—Value manufactured,	35,002	28,155
Men employed,	223	241
Capital invested,	57,980	133,600
Brick and stone houses built,	38	111
Wooden do do	1,822	1,594
Men employed,	1,707	2,398
Value of constructing,	410,264	1,527,526
Value of all other Manufactories not enumerated,	127,516	82,885
Capital invested,	62,550	46,442
Total capital invested in Manufactories,	3,838,900	3,216,970

Making a Conquest.—"Tom," said an impudent wag to a conceited fop, "I know a beautiful creature who wishes to make your acquaintance."

"Dem'd glad to hear it—fine girl—struck with my appearance, I suppose, eh!"

"Yes—very much so. She thinks you'd make a capital playmate for her *poodle dog*."

A gentleman by the name of Jabe says he knows a family who are in the habit of having nothing for breakfast and warming it up for dinner. He thinks the boys would make good printers.—*Picayune.*

Home Industry.—A dandy with gold specs and British broadcloth on, making a speech in favor of encouraging home manufactures.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. HOUSTON.

A very amusing incident was related to us by several citizens of Texas, which we do not remember to have seen in print. The field of San Jacinto is an open prairie, slightly waving, so that the position of the Mexicans was on an eminence, flanked by an island of timber on one side, and the river on the other. Their lines could be distinguished from no other point but the timber; and when the charge was resolved upon, Gen. Houston ordered the troops to advance in quick time, and at the flash of the enemy's artillery, to drop so as to avoid the shot. The order it seems was understood by all the Texian soldiers, except a man by the name of Love, formerly of Morgan county, Georgia. He was rushing on to the charge, in close column with the rest, when at the discharge of the Mexican cannon the Texians were all prostrate except Love, who

fancied himself the only survivor. Of course he thought it useless to contend single-handed with Santa Anna's whole army; that there was a limit to every thing beyond which it would be folly in the bravest, to go; and that the greatest amount of good he could do would be to convey the tidings, with all despatch, to the wagon masters and guards about a mile off, *that every soul in Gen. Houston's army was slain*, and that he alone miraculously escaped!

After the battle was over, Gen. Houston was told that only one of his men had run. He directed him to be brought in his presence, and expressed his mortification at his dastardly conduct. Love explained his ideas at the time; protested that he was ignorant of the general order to fall at the flash of the cannon, and that the scene appeared to him as a universal slaughter, and that his solitary arm could make no impression on the enemy. Gen. Houston replied, "Well, my friend, it may be so, but it has been very unfortunate to yourself. You are a single man, I learn, and the best advice I can give you is, to marry in the Bowie or Travis family; for your blood needs a brave cross.—*Monitor, Ala.*

State Politics.

To the "political friend" of the Register who writes over the signature of "ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

SIR: It is very far from my wish to excite mere clamors about our State Finances, or to provoke slanders against Public Agents: still I am resolved that there shall be no lack of interest in the public mind upon a subject so vital to North Carolina as her public funds, if it is in my power to excite it by facts and fair arguments.—Wherefore, to avoid the possibility of circulating upon mistaken premises any censures even against the judgment and wisdom of the Literary Board, (for I mean no more,) I shall postpone a discussion of the point raised last week, until more time has been afforded to admit or to deny the fact that *this Board have been purchasing in the Rail Road Bonds with the State Funds*, and *loaning not a cent of the money, since Mr. Gales got his appointment*, viz: ever since the Board was composed of nothing but *Whigs*. In the mean while, I invite you to recur to some of the pretexts upon which Governor Morehead's advocates have lately placed his defence for confiding the whole "money power of the State" to gentlemen of *one party*, and to look at the emptiness of his claims to disinterested forbearance to his political opponents, and to being the "Governor of the *State* and *not of a party*."

The Governor is not merely defended, but he has been even *praised* for his *liberality!!* because he did not turn out Mr. Stone the *first* year from the Literary Board, and because he did not turn out Col. Cad. Jones, Sen., from the Internal Improvement Board at all. Grant that it was "*liberal*" in him not to proscribe these *Democrats* his *first* year, and what would it amount to? Why has he altered that *liberal* policy the *second* year of his term? "There's the rub." This was Mr. Henry's complaint in his letter. If it was prudent and wise in a *Whig* Governor to keep *both* parties represented in the Literary Board *one year*, why has it been thought necessary to alter that state of things "*now*"? If Gov. Dudley's footsteps were followed the first year, why quit them the second? To suppose that it was done to reward Mr. Editor Gales would perhaps be considered uncourteous towards him. Then this was not the reason. To suppose that it was done because the elections are to take place this year, and the "Whig Party" will require all the influence that their leaders can lawfully exert to win the *Governor's re-election*, might be regarded as illiberal and censorious. A little perversion, you know, might enable you, upon such a charge, to accuse me of intending to reflect upon the *personal integrity* of the members of the Board, (which I sincerely disavow, once for all.) Then this was not the reason, either.

But why pursue these conjectures? for the main reason will be found at last in the fact that Governor Morehead is a *Whig party* Governor, and so was the Editor of the Register a Whig *party* man. Upon any cause that can be fairly assigned for this act of his Excellency what will become of his boasted "*liberality*" to his political opponents? And what must we say to his pledge of being the Governor "not of a party"? What does common sense teach us as to his vain boasting that he is the "Governor of a *State*, not of *a Party*," when the Chief Executive has bestowed upon his personal favorite and his own *party Editor*, the vacant seat at a Board where all the money power of the State is "now" dispensed? The only seat that a Democrat filled before him! Is it not ridiculous to talk about such a Governor not being a *partisan Governor*?

And what have you to say to the fact that Governor *Dudley's* resignation as a member of this Board has created another vacancy, as long ago as six months, or more, but that the Governor & Co. have kept his place VACANT ever since? So far as the public are informed, it is STILL VACANT. WHY IS THIS? Sure I am that no Democrat can be very ambitious of the honor to fill it; but then it is to be observed that the place is certainly kept vacant, and there must be some sort of reason for it! What are they? By keeping that place vacant, it enlarges the power of *each one of the remaining members!* For example: The Board, when full, consists by law of four members —the Governor and three others. All being present, no question could be carried without the vote of three, as it takes three to make a majority of four! But as long as this one place is kept empty, *two members* (the Governor and ONE of his Board) can do as much as three. Two can do whatever they please—they two being a majority of three! This vacancy enlarges the money power and patronage of the Governor, and he should not permit it to be so long continued. To do it, is either *neglect of duty* or *abuse of power*.

I know not if it was the case with *you*, but Governor Morehead, I well remember, concurred in the loud clamors against Governor Spaight because he did not issue a writ of election at the earliest period, for filling a vacancy in our Congressional delegation, in 1835. That vacancy did not enlarge Gov. Spaight's power! He had no peculiar interest in having it continued! It was precisely the same thing to him every way! Filled or empty, his patronage was the same!

If, under such circumstances, it was right to blame Governor Spaight for being *dilatory*, what ought to be said of Governor Morehead now, and under the circumstances disclosed? Is he afraid to put in another "*Whig*," and yet is he unwilling to give Democrats any seat in the Board *where they can see all that has been done, and may hear all that shall be proposed? Or even furnish a list of the debtors* to the *Treasurer* the next time the *House of Commons demands it!*

However free of any criminal intent this omission of duty may be, it is a palpable violation of *law*, and a great *political error*. The precedent is a bad one. If one vacancy is suffered, it enlarges the power of the Governor and the other two members If a single vacancy may be suffered, two vacancies might be allowed next; which would enlarge the power of the Governor and *one member* still more; and finally it might end in transferring the whole money power of the State into the hands of the Governor alone! I do not say that it would be abused. It is enough to affirm that the law creating this Board have assumed that it *may* be, and therefore they require a Board of full *four* members; and the power to fill vacancies, by being given to the "OTHERS," shows that the Legislature were so solicitous to keep a full Board, that their laws do not even wait for the convening of the Council to fill up the Board where vacancies happen.

There may be some reasons for all this neglect, that are unknown to me. But if there are, "the people have been kept in the dark" about them. If you can do it, I should like to hear you tell, what good reasons can be assigned for it.

But a great deal has been said about Col. *Jones* (a Democrat) being re-appointed and suffered to remain in the Board of Internal Improvements. It is trumpetted forth to the world as an act of very gracious toleration in Governor Morehead; and by contrast, Mr. Henry is denounced as a false accuser of his competitor. But there was no such meritorious toleration nor praise-deserving liberality in this act of the Executive. Knowing what little I happen to know upon this subject, under the present mysterious State Administration, I have marvelled at the temerity of such as would challenge the public to award to Governor Morehead the praise of *disinterested liberality* and of political toleration for making this appointment! What are some of the facts? *First*: The Governor did not convene his Council to appoint this Board *at all, until after he was opposed by Mr. Henry's nomination*—until after he had reason to expect he might hear of it again should he presevere in keeping into his own SINGLE HANDS this branch of the "money power." *Second*: He re-appointed Col. *Jones* it is true; but I have already submitted to you how far it was probable he might have been prompted to this single act of apparent liberality by Mr. Henry's letter. The Governor himself seems to regard it as an act of such transcendent liberality, that I fear it will cost him no inconsiderable effort to permit the Colonel to pass the ordeal, notwithstanding the cogent reasons that recommended it. Any body of real liberality would never have thought of boasting over such trifling forbearance as that of permitting such an excellent man to remain in such a post, whatever his opinions might be on national politics. *Third*: This Board has but three members, and were this Democrat to prove disagreeable or refractory in the view of his Excellency, still the Governor and his Whig member, Col. *Jesse Harper*, make up a majority, and are competent to act without Col. Jones or against him as the case may be. It is generally understood that Col. Harper is a member of the Governor's family, and you know that his first *public* act since his appointment has been to attend the Convention in Raleigh and return his kinsman's compliment by *re nominating* him for *Governor*. To use a homely phrase, "*The Governor* tickles *the Colonel's elbow, and the Colonel scratches the Governor's head.*"—Wherefore it is not likely that the Governor and Colonel Harper will differ much in their views of State Improvements. *Fourth:* It is known by the Reports of the Internal Improvement Board, in 1838 and 1840, that Col. *Jones* is in favor of a *Turnpike Road from Raleigh* towards the West. It is not so generally known, *but you know the fact*, that on the 28th November, 1840, a Bill was proposed in the Senate of North Carolina for the construction of the *Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road* at the public expense. And, *by that Bill, the Road* was to be "*LOCATED* by the BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT." Now then, without venturing to assign this as the all-prevailing reason for Governor Morehead's not *proscribing* Col. Jones, or as forming any additional inducement for selecting Col. *Harper*, I think I may fairly urge it as an answer to the loud claims set up in his behalf. By LOCATING this *Road* according to the known opinions of Col. *Jones*, and after the manner that will most probably square with the opinions of Col. *Harper* too, it might not run very far from GOVERNOR MOREHEAD'S FACTORY. I do not charge that he was influenced by such motives, as it is impossible for me to *know*; yet I am no "man worshipper," and still regard the Governor as a mere *man;* and when he demands our applause, he must be judged by his acts as a *man*. All that I insist upon is this,—First: That here are considerations abundantly sufficeint to nullify the self exaltation which his Excellency and his supporters claim for him for his nomination of Col. *Jones*. Secondly: Here are ends and purposes which, if not designed to be accomplished under the present Board, are yet as likely to be attained by it as if they had been designed to accomplish them.

I neither indulge the spirit of unreasonable suspicion against the motives of public agents, nor do I love to excite it in others. Certainly not to the degree that Governor Morehead has done. But, sir, it is the right and the duty of every man who values the best interests of the State, to inquire into the reasons for nominating a Board of Internal Improvements, for the first time, consisting of men who reside in *one and the same small section of the State*. If the *new member* (Col. Harper) possesses any extraordinary qualifications which have produced this necessity of *over-ruling all precedent*, and slighting the whole Eastern and Cape Fear section of the State, so as to make sure of his most eminent services, pray tell the world what they are, and when they were discovered? But it will not be pretended that he does possess any such qualifications; and since I have pointed out other more obvious reasons, which *might* have caused his nomination, I leave the matter there for the present. Well satisfied am I that those who are so charitable as to believe that such considerations had no influence whatever in this selection, must concede to me, in spite of their party confidence, that they deprive the Governor of all pretensions to make a *boast* of his disinterested liberality in his appointments, according to all appearance of the lights we have yet got. For this purpose alone have I asked your attention to them. I must remark, however, that the Whig Convention who resolved that the President was *corrupt* and *buying up a party with his patronage*, can hardly make a stronger case against *him* than these facts make against the Governor on a charge of selfishness in bestowing his patronage.

I know no rule of judgment upon the acts of a public agent besides acknowledged facts, and common experience upon the motives which generally influence men. And now, leaving you and the public to test the claims of Governor Morehead by experience and common sense, I make no further remarks upon this subject. Though it might be excused in me if I did, I must not digress so far, as I have much more to "disclose for the public eye."

Suffer me to remind you that, in your efforts to examine Mr. Henry's letter, you are debtor to the public in some matters that you must not pass too lightly. If you should do so, they may be remembered until you are yourself forgotten. *First:* You "*mutilated*" (I use the word in the sense already explained) the Journals of the Assembly which you offered as evidence in a vain endeavor to convict Mr. Henry of falsehood. I have since exposed the *whole record* to you and to the "public eye." Do you not think it would be safer to your good name to explain how that happened, or to confess your error instead of repeating your offence? Think seriously of this. *Second:* You have likewise abused Mr. Henry for a certain PROTEST, and although I called upon you to give it ALL to the public, you have not ventured to do it. *You are afraid to let the People see it!* Do you not think it would be more honorable to let the WHOLE record come? To put your proof by the side of your accusations? *Third:* You have set down the public debt left by the last Administration at more than twenty millions! (I think it was twenty-four millions, though I cannot put my hands upon your essay just now to state it precisely.) Every school boy who reads the speeches of Congress will ridicule you for such a misstatement as this! To say nothing of the Democratic Senators and *their* statements. The fact is now as notorious as the "breaking up of the Whig Cabinet," that Mr. Van Buren and his Administration left outstanding in Treasury Notes less than *six millions!* It is so reported in the public documents sent in to Congress by a *Whig Secretary of the Treasury!* It is admitted by honorable *Whig Senators* in debate! It is so acknowledged by every public man who has any regard for his character, where he writes upon the responsiblity of his real name. But still YOU HAVE STATED IT OTHERWISE! For your own sake it had better be corrected *by you*. If you do not feel persuaded to do it upon this array of truth and authority against your single statement, then I must entreat you to REDUCE IT, for, as it is, it puts you in the condition of the witness who thought he had TO SWEAR FOR THE SIDE THAT CALLED HIM, but his zeal carried him so far beyond the mark that no body believed him. *He swore too strong*. Unfortunately you have strained up your conscience to a sum far beyond the *whole of the national debt as it is* NOW. Though every body knows it has been increasing every day, even NOW THE ACTUAL DEBT is not as much as TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS!!

CUMBERLAND.

REPORT

Of the Joint Select Committee on the subject of uniting the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the expediency of uniting the Board of Internal Improvement and the Literary Board, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

In order to come to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject, it is deemed necessary to inquire into the organization of the two boards, the property and effects heretofore granted to each, how the same have been managed, and their present condition.

In the year 1825, the Legislature created the board known and styled "The President and Directors of the Literary Fund." The same act transferred to that board, among other things, the dividends arising from the stocks owned by the State in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, also on the stocks owned in the Roanoke Navigation Company, together with the taxes imposed on licence to retail spiritous liquors and auctioneers, and the monies arising from the entries of vacant land. Other stocks were transferred; but as some of them are included in the funds hereinafter set forth, and others becoming worthless, a further notice of them is deemed unnecessary.

By the act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1836–'37, the Literary Board was remodelled, and the board known and designated by the name and style of "The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina," was then created. By the same act, the funds invested by the act of 1825, in the Literary Board, were transferred to the newly created board; and, in addition thereto, the Legislature transferred to the said board, the following property, stocks and effects; to wit: all the swamp lands, which had not been previously granted; one million of the capital stock in the bank of the State and the bank of Cape Fear, also $600,000, to be invested in the capital stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

At the same session, the Legislature set apart the sum of $200,000 to be expended in draining of the swamp lands, and the Literary Board is directed to put to interest *upon short credits*, such part of that sum as should not be wanted for immediate use in draining the lands, and the interest arising therefrom, also, to fall into the Literary Fund; also to re-invest the profits arising from its funds to the greatest advantage.

In obedience to the legislative mandate, the Literary Board purchased stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, to the amount of $32,200; and invested in the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, the sum of $140,000; and in the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the sum of $85,000; and loaned to other corporations and to individuals, the sum of $155,953 75 The latter sum is secured by about sixty bonds from individuals and corporations.

The committee believe, that the situation of the funds of this board will be better understood, by a recapitulation of its means.

Funds of the Literary Board.

Stock, Bank of Cape Fear,	$532,200 00
" Bank of State,	500,000 00
Notes on individuals and corporations,	155,953 75
Swamp improvement,	62,827 25
Bonds on Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company,	140,000 00
" on Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company,	85,000 00
Stock in Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company,	600,000 00
" in Cape Fear Navigation Company,	37,500 00
" in Roanoke Navigation Company,	50,000 00
Cash on hand,	78,007 05
Aggregate amount,	$2,241,480 00

The above sum of $2,241,480,00, includes the amount of property and the increase thereof, from 1837, to 1st of November, 1840. The expenses of the board for the same period have been $3,790 55.

The Board of Internal Improvement was established by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1819, and by that act, the funds arising from the sales of the lands, acquired from the Cherokee Indians, together with the dividends of the stock, owned by the State in the Bank of Cape Fear, were invested in said board.

By the act of 1836–'37, the stock owned by the State in the Bank of Cape Fear, was transferred to the Literary Board; and the surplus revenue, received from the Treasury of the United States, was transferred to the Board of Internal Improvement, deducting from the sum received, the sum of 300,000, to be applied to the redemption of the public debt of the State; the sum of $300,000, to be invested in the Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear; the sum of $200,000, appropriated to the draining of the Swamp Lands, and the sum of $100,000, appropriated to meet the expenses and appropriations made at the same session.

The last recited act, directs the Board of Internal Improvement to loan their funds, "until required, '*upon good security*,' either to individuals or "corporations, taking bonds therefor, payable *semi-annually;* but capable of renewal, should the "bonds not direct otherwise, and bearing interest "from the date."

In obedience to the directions of the Legislature, the board have so conducted their funds as to present the following statement:

Bonds for the sale of Cherokee lands, (supposed)	$5,000 00
Do. sales made in 1836,	20,608 79
Do. sales made in 1838,	268,679 44
Bonds on indiduals and corporations,	30,761 52
Aggregate amount,	$325,049 75

The expenses of the board from 1837, to November, 1840, were $2,156 56. The amount received for the sale of Cherokee lands, is evidenced by about 4,000 bonds, half of which is now due; one fourth due in 1841; the remaining fourth will fall due in 1842.

The amount loaned out by the board to individuals and corporations, is secured by ten bonds.

It is due to the members of both boards, to state, that every facility has been given to the committee, in examining into that which they conceived to be their duty; and it is due to the Legislature, to state, that the statement of the funds, of each, has been made from reports, submitted to the present Legislature, which the committee believe to be correct.

The Literary board consists of the Governor and three other members; and the board of Internal Improvement consists of the Governor and two other members, each of whom are entitled to three dollars per day for attendance and to travelling expenses.

From the statements before made, it has already been shown, that the two boards are directed to put their money to interest *upon short credits*, and upon *semi-annual credits*, and that there are, exclusive of the bonds given for the sale of the Cherokee lands, upwards of seventy bonds due the two boards; that the existing law requires a majority of each board to transact business. The result is, that in some instances, the expence in renewing a loan is greater than the interest received.

The committee beg leave to take another view of the subject, from the report made to the present Legislature, it is probable, that a large portion of the swamp lands will be brought into market during the present year; if so, the labor and expenses of the board, will be increased in proportion to the amount of its funds. A large portion of the lands acquired from the Cherokee Indians, remain yet unsold; when these lands are thrown into market, there will be, necessarily, a larger increase in expenditure.

From the views above stated, it is more a matter of surprise, that the expenses are not greater than that they are so great.

In the opinion of the committee, the whole system is radically defective. Whatever may have been the object, the Legislature had in view, in directing the monies of the two boards to be put to interest, on short credits, the effect is, to convert the Executive branch of the government, into a loan office, and to assign to that department, the performance of ministerial duties, wholly incompatible with the *dignity* and constitutional functions of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

The committee hope that they may be pardoned for a few observations upon this branch of the subject. It is one they touch with great feelings of delicacy, and intend nothing more than to elicit the attention of the Legislature.

The 4th section of the Declaration of Rights declares "that the Legislative, Executive, and supreme Judicial powers of government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other." By which it is clear, that the legislature was to pass laws; the Judiciary to interpret and expound them; and the Executive to superintend their execution; and, in order to enable the Executive to fulfil this high duty, the 18th section of the Constitution declares, that the Governor shall be Captain General and Commander-in-chief of the Militia.

It is submitted, under this view, whether it was intended that the Executive should perform ministerial duties? If so, who is to superintend him, and comple him to perform his duty? The Legislature cannot, because he can only be impeached for violating any part of the Constitution, maladministration or corruption. It would then seem, that the strange anomally is presented of a ministerial officer who cannot be reached by law, for an omission of duty. Again: under the existing law, the Governor appoints, under and with the advice of his Council, the members of the two Boards. Among other powers conferred by the 19th section of the Constitution, is the power to pardon and reprieve. From the very association of the Boards, their acts are joint. Suppose violation, mal administration or corruption by the members—they have the pardoning power among them, by which they may escape punishment, and set the law at defiance.

But in reference to the opinions of former Legislatures, the committee forbear a further train of reasoning, as to the fundamental question; but they have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion, that the two boards should be united.

From the examination of the subject, the committee are further of opinion, that the dividends, declared in favor of the two boards, and the monies received by them, should cease to be kept by the boards for the purpose of loaning. They, therefore, recommend that the boards be united; and that the newly organized board, be directed to collect all the monies now due both boards, and to invest the same in permanent funds; and for that purpose, the committee herewith report a bill, the passage of which they recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD, *Chairman.*

January 2, 2841.

A BILL

To unite the Board of Internal Improvement and the Literary Board, and to amend the 60th, 61st, 66th and 67th chapters of the Revised Statutes.

I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the funds heretofore appropriated and set apart from the Internal Improvement of the State, by the 60th and 61st chapters of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Internal Improvement," and "an act to aid the Internal Improvement of the State," be, and the same are hereby transferred to the management and control of the President and Directors of the Literary fund of North Carolina, to be held and converted to the same purposes as heretofore appropriated by the said recited acts.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That the President and Directors of the Literary fund of North Carolina, shall hereafter consist of the Governor, the Public Treasurer, and four other members, to be appointed by the Governor, under and with the advice of the Council; which Board shall be invested with all the rights heretofore given them by the 66th and 67th chapters of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Literary Fund," and an "act to drain the Swamp Land of this State, and to create a fund for Common Schools," and 60th and 61st chapters of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Internal Improvement," and "an act to aid the Internal Improvement of the State."

III. *Be it further enacted*, That any three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, of which the Governor or Public Treasurer should be one.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said board, to collect all monies belonging to the said board, which are now due, or which may hereafter become due from individuals or corporations, and invest the same as early as practicable, *in the stock of any of the banks* of this State, provided the same can be obtained at a reasonable and fair value. If such investment cannot be made, then the same shall be loaned upon short credits, upon individual responsibility.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That said board shall reserve out of said monies, a sufficient sum to meet the appropriations made by the Legislature, to aid in Common Schools, and for draining the Swamp Lands.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to receive all monies hereafter paid on account of the Literary Fund, or the Internal Improvement Fund, and the monies so received from each source, shall be kept distinct and separate from each other, and from all other funds of the State.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That each and every act and parts of acts, in relation to the Literary Fund and Internal Improvements, as herein recited, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared to be, and remain in full force and effect.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CABARRUS.

In pursuance of previous notice, a public meeting of the Democartic party of Cabarrus County, was held at File's muster ground, on Saturday the 22d inst., when:—On motion of Henry Propst, DANIEL CRESS, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and on motion of Jacob Goodman, *Jacob Ludwick* and *John Cruse*, Jr., were requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman was then called on to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a brief but spirited manner.

After he had concluded, *D. M. Walker, Esq.*, rose and offered the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present aspect of public affairs is of the most alarming character, well calculated to excite the attention and interest the feelings of every true friend of the country.

Resolved, That the profuse promises of the Whig party made to the people during the campaign of 1840, have been only followed by open and profligate disregard and violation of every profession and pledge then solemnly given to a confiding nation. Instead of the universal "prosperity" so eloquently foretold by every Whig orator as the certain consequence of a Whig triumph,—the people now experience harder times with prices lower, money more scarce, and every branch of industry in a more prostrated condition, than at any former period. Instead of the "economy and reform" promised, those who are now in power have shown themselves more recklessly extravagant and corrupt than they had even falsely represented the Democratic party to be. Instead of allowing freedom of opinion to office holders under the Government, and acting out their professed doctrine of "proscribing proscription," they have forthwith removed every Democratic officer from Maine to Louisiana, without regard to age, ability or merit, to make room for the hungry expectants who before the election professed such holy horror of office-holders and office-seekers. Instead of reducing the expenditures of the Government to the standard of economy they had set up, the expenses of every Department have been alarmingly increased, until by spend-thrift prodigality the Treasury is empty, the Government Bankrupt and no longer able to pay its just debts, and yet the Whig majority persist in their determination to rob the Treasury of the money arising from the public Lands —which constitutes so important a part of our national revenue—that it may be given to pay the extravagant State debts, while to meet their daily expenditures of Government they are borrowing millions upon millions, thereby constantly increasing the National Debt which will have to be paid *by* additional taxes laid on the laboring classes, and wrung from the hard earnings of the people.

Resolved, That these startling facts ought to arouse the freemen of this nation—they ought to break the delusions of Federalism, and cause the tenants of real log cabins as well as all others to shake off the sleep which followed the carousals of hard cider, and open their eyes to the workings of Whigery; especially on seeing the recent elections in Connecticut following in the train of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States that have with such overwhelming majorities, rebuked the faithless violation of all the solemn Whig promises.

Resolved, That it is vain for the Federal Whigs to undertake to escape the odium justly visited on their *acts* by the idle tale that the present governing power is not a Whig Administration, and cannot therefore give the relief promised to the people.—John Tyler was elected a Whig, and he is a Whig —his opinions were well known in the Harrisburg Convention, and freely discussed, and every man of them who now abuses him, then voted for him with open eyes. Even the very children who repeated their songs for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" can bear witness against them. But have they not all the power in their hands—and have they not passed all the measures they proposed excepting one? There is a large Whig majority in both Houses of Congress—a Whig President of the Senate, and Whig Speaker of the House, who has packed every Committee with Whigs;—how then can they attempt to deceive the people by saying that the Whigs have not full power to carry out their schemes—that this Administration is not Whig?—With Capt. Tyler they formed the connection for better or for worse, and together they must remain till death does separate them.

Resolved, That we agree with the Republicans in other parts of the State, that the present incumbent of the Governor's office ought to be discharged from further service as soon as his term expires, and some sound Republican chosen in his place;—some one opposed to squandering away the revenues of the State on useless corporations and Rail Road Companies, who always wield their power and influence to promote the Whig cause, as was instanced in the conveyance of delegates along one of their roads to the Whig Convention for half price.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination of *Louis D. Henry* as the Republican candidate for our next Governor; and will use all honorable means to secure his election; and that the Chairman of this meeting invite him to address the citizens of Cabarrus County at such time and place as may suit his convenience, and that whatever appointment he may make, the Chairman give public notice of the same.

Resolved, That we entirely approve the course of the Hon. *G. W. Caldwell*, our present representative in Congress.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Convention to be held on the 20th of May, in Salisbury,

and that the following Delegates from Cabarrus County, be appointed to attend the same:

Maj. Ibzan Cannon, Col. Daniel Coleman, James Young, Esq., Robert A. Young, Theopilus Cannon, Thomas Allison, Thomas Erwin, Nath. Sims, Charles Ludwick, Jacob Stirewalt, Jr., A. W. Steel, Alexander Patterson, David Suther, James Williford, Joseph Suther, Joseph Barnhart, Henry Propst, Jacob Ludwick, John Ritchie, Jacob House, John H. Bost, Samuel C. Klutts, John Peck, Martin Lippard, Capt. M. M. Misenhammer, Jacob House, D. D. Ridenhour, Capt. H. Cress, Jacob Misenhammer, Capt. D. W. Faggert, Israel Bost, D. Harkey, Solomon Bost, N. E. Ludwick, Doct. Cyrus Alexander, Ransom Purham, Martin A. Ludwick, Mathias Klutts, George Ludwick, John N. Dry, Jacob Goodman, Henry Ludwick, Isaac Moose, Capt. J. W. House, Wm. Culp, Daniel Faggert, Jeremiah Blackwelder, Michael Ury, Tobias Cress, Daniel Cress, Esq., Wm. F. Phifer, Capt. Jacob Barringer, Martin Widenhouse, Esq., Levi Klutts, Daniel Boger, Daniel Bost, Jacob Rymer, Jacob Cruse, John H. Ludwick, Martin Hawe, Henry Shoe, John Propst, John N. Bond, Paul Reinhart, Joseph Bost, John Cruse, Jr., Daniel Goodman, Jr., and David Barrier.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Western Carolinian, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and Raleigh Standard.

DANIEL CRESS, Chairman.

JACOB LUDWICK, } Secretaries.
JOHN CRUSE, Jr., }

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the Republicans of Lincoln County, met at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Saturday the 30th ult. On motion, the Hon. H. W. Connor was called to the chair, and R. Williamson, Jr., requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, who, in an address of some thirty minutes in length, called attention to the state of public affairs; recounted some of the misdeeds of the Whigs, their pledges unredeemed, and promises broken; and concluded, by urging upon all present the duty of using vigorous, united and persevering efforts to expel that treacherous and mischievous party from power.

After which, the following preamble and resolutions were put to the meeting, and adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, in times of difficulty like the present, when through the folly or wickedness of public agents, the national Treasury is bankrupt, public and private credit impaired, and distress, universal and deep, pervades the land, it is right, nay the *duty*, of the people frequently to assemble, to consult together for a restoration of the accustomed prosperity: Therefore,

Resolved; That this meeting highly approves of the object of the adjourned Democratic State Convention to be held at Salisbury on the 20th of May next; and that the following persons be appointed to represent Lincoln County therein, viz:

Gen. D. Seagle, John Killian, F. Linebarger, L. Kistler, W. A. Burton, F. A. Hoke, J. F. Hoke, Jacob Daily, T. Williamson, Col. Peter Hoke, Thomas F. Hampton, Jacob A. Ramsour, Hon. H. W. Connor, Paul Kistler, Isaac Lowe, Col. John Hoke, Richard Burch, Joseph Jetton, J. W. Lowe, John Cline, A. Goodson, James Wells, Jacob Arnts, B. M. Jetton, A. Sherrill, Michael Hoke, T. Ward, William Slade, Alex. Ward, Wm. Williamson, John R. Stamey, L. E. Thompson, T. M. Abernathy, Robt. Williamson, Jr., L. Stowe, John Houser, J. Holland, Col. M. Reinhardt, R. Rankin, O. Allison, O. W. Holland, F. Huffman B. Norris, H. N. Gaston, H. Cansler, J. H. White, Major Hull, Daniel Hoffman, Jonas Derr, J. Falls, G. Milligan, A. Love, W. W. McGinnis, N. Mendenhall, Jas. Quinn, Thos. S. Adams, W. W. Mundy, Robt. Barber, J. H. McCall, W. Ferguson, P. Dunn, W. D. Hannah, Isom Ford, John G. Lewis, W. D. Caldwell, James Carson, A. F. Shuford, H. Ingold, E. Mauney, D. Abernathy, Major Whitesides, J. Bost, J. Wilson, W. Long. Rev. Jacob Hill, I. H. Holland, W. F. Holland, Jacob Killian, James Brown, Rev. A Miller, Col. J. Barringer, J. Yount, Samuel Jarrett, Jonas Rudisill, L. Lowrance, A. Ray, W. D. Wycoff, J. Ferguson, Capt. J. Roberts, David Seagle, W. Rankin, W. Haradson, David Summerour, Joshua Wilson, V. Derr, Capt B. Morris, Capt John Lenhardt, W. M. Reinhardt, Franklin Reinhardt, A. M. Derr, P. Dellinger, T. P. McGill, Geo. Coon, G. W. McCollister, Rev. H. Asbury, Caleb Rhodes, M. Friday, J. Costner, D. Friday, D. J. W. Carrigan, Capt. E. Rhine, Jonas Cline, J. M. Wright, A. B. Cox, E. Scroggs, Henry Hoke, D. R. Benick, Capt. Wm. Little, Saml. Beaty, D. Crouse, Esq., J. Hoss, Jr., C. Eacre, J. Adderhold, Geo. Seizer, Jr., James Reed, Jos. Summerour, L. Dellinger, M. Finger, Nelson Ward, W. Brinkley, R. Rozell, J. Willong, Jacob Summerour.

Resolved, That we raise aloft our standad, inscribed with this Motto: "FREE TRADE—NO TAXES FOR PROTECTION—NO MONOPOLIES OR EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES—BANK REFORM;" and under *it*, with the gallant HENRY for its *bearer*, we promise ourselves a glorious and decisive victory in the approaching contest!

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic citizens of Lincoln, and of that part of Cleaveland attached to Lincoln, to meet in this place, on the Wednesday of our next June Court, to nominate a ticket for the Legislature, composed of such persons as will truly represent our principles.

On motion of J. A. Ramsour, Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lincoln Republican, and the other Democratic papers of this State.

And then on motion, the meeting adjourned,

H. W. CONNOR, Chairman.

R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE JUSTICE OF BANKING.

From a speech in the British Parliament, by Henry Brougham.

"It is monstrous, my Lord, that any man, or body of men, corporate, or otherwise, should have the power of making money cheap or dear, at will, combining the office of regulator of national currency with that of bankers; that they should be both the money makers and money dealers; that they should have the privilege at any one period of inundating the country with an immense amount of paper currency, thereby stimulating speculation as well as trade, raising prices, wages and profits, and at another period drawing in their rags, screwing up all legitimate sources of credit, as well as capital, and thereby lowering prices and wages, and diminishing profits, producing a stagnation of trade, ruining merchants and manufacturers by the hundred, and spreading misery and wretchedness among thousands."

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

FLORIDA, April 22, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: The troops in the field, commanded by Col Worth in person, after some efforts, succeeded on the 19th in bringing the enemy under Halleck-tus-te-nug-gee to action in the hammocks near the sand-hills. After a severe and well contested fight the enemy precipitately fled; their route was complete; all their baggage and food were taken; the enemy's loss was one killed, and two wounded, and one prisoner; our loss, one private killed, and three wounded. It is said that the Indians fought with the most determined courage, and only gave ground at the point of the bayonet. Lieut. Arnold, 2nd Dragoons, charged the enemy's line with only four men, one of them was killed and two wounded. Col. Worth was within twenty feet of the soldier killed. In haste, yours.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

FOR GOVERNOR,
Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.
Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

☞ *The Delegates to the Salisbury Convention are requested to meet in Charlotte on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., preparatory to departing for Salisbury. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all who wish to go, both on the road and at the Convention.* ☜

THE NEW WHIG TARIFF.

Through the politeness of our Representative in Congress, we have received the Report of the Committee on Manufactures, embracing the new Tariff Bill and the evidence taken before the Committee to justify this burdensome system of taxes. An examination of this document fully convinces us of the truth of the remark of a cotemporary, that this new Whig Tariff is the most plundering, unconstitutional, oppressive, and odious of all the Tariffs, that have ever been invented. The whole argument of the Committee goes plainly to show that the object is not to raise revenue—that is merely an *incident*, and *protection to the manufacturer* the great end and aim of the measure. Let us examine this beautiful production of Whigery a little.

The Committee say:

"The first question is, what will be the probable amount of the annual expenditures of the Government? By the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the beginning of this Session, it appears that the expenditures in 1841 were $26,504,-174. The Secretary of the Treasury has presented estimates for the current year, which, together with appropriations made by existing laws, amount to $26,000,000. In the same report he states that, under the present revenue laws, there would be a deficit at the end of the present year of about $14,-000,000. Provision must also be made for that portion of the loan which will fall due in little more than two years and for the payment of interest on Treasury notes, and upon the *additional loan which must be made.* It is repeated, the precise amount required is uncertain; but, in the opinion of the Committee, a smaller sum than $26,000,000 or $27,-000,000 will not suffice for the ordinary expenditures."

Will not this announcement strike the country with surprise? This party clamored against Van Buren, until the people turned him out for spending $22,000,000;—they solemnly promised that, at the highest, they would not spend more than $20,000,000, and, in all probability, $15,000,000 would do them. And now we are gravely told that "a smaller sum than $26,000,000 or $27,000-000 will not suffice for their ordinary expenditures!" Is this the entertainment the country was invited to by the Whig orators in 1840? The Committee, too, speak of an "*additional loan which must be made.*" They have already borrowed near *sweenteen millions of dollars*, besides spending the current revenue from customs; and still their cry is borrow! borrow!! borrow!!!—debt! debt!! debt!!! Can the country much longer bear up under such an administration of its affairs?

But we now come to the secret of all this extravagance in expenditures, this incessant borrowing to pile debt upon debt. It is all to open the way for high taxes for the benefit of the manufacturers. Hear the Committee:

"If the raising the necessary revenue were the *only* object, their task would have been comparatively easy; but a far more difficult question arose—the manner in which it should be raised, whether by a uniform and horizontal, or by a varying and discriminating rate of duties, as regard to the revenue and to the condition of *great interests in our country might require.*" "The Committee have come to a decided opinion in favor of discriminating duties, from reasons such as must commend themselves to every patriotic citizen. They believe that discrimination in the assessment of duties is necessary to the prosperity and very existence of some of our most important manufacturing interests, such as *have been* fostered and protected by the policy of our laws. Believing this, they could not fail to recommend a bill based on principles which, in their opinion, are necessary to the very existence of these interests. The bill reported by the Committee provides—1. A general ad valorem duty of *thirty per cent.*, with few exceptions, when the duty is on that principle.—2. A discrimination is made, for the security of such interests as cannot be pursued without it, as well as for revenue, by specific duties on valuations, bringing the duties in some instances below and in some above the rate of the general ad valorem duty, and fixing the duty at as low a rate as is consistent with the security of those objects."

Here the broad ground is openly taken, that this Tariff is to be laid, not merely to collect *revenue* for the support of Government, (which is the only power given them on this subject by the Constitution,) but also to PROTECT and ENCOURAGE "some of our most important *manufacturing interests*"! And what *are* these "important interests," that are thus to be built up by taxes on other portions of the community? That of *Agriculture*, which is the support and main-stay of all others? That of the laborers and tax-payers generally, who number as ten to one of our population? No, indeed! But read the *exparte* evidence taken before this Committee on Manufactures, and you will see what these highly favored "interests" are.

The Committee say *Edward Gray*, Esq., "one of the oldest cotton manufacturers in the United States," voluntarily (*how disinterested!*) appeared before them, and gave his experience in the business:

"Mr. Gray does not think that a simple ad valorem duty, to any amount which would be acceptatable, would protect the manufacturer here. 'It must be an ad valorem duty, *coupled with a valuation*, as in the act of 1832; the reason is the cheapness of the foreign article and the foreign invoices.' He thinks the valuation of plain goods should be about 20 cents, for the colored 25 cents; this, with the duty of 30 per cent., would answer, and make the duty about what it was in 1840. The valuations and rate of duty suggested by him are proposed in the bill reported.

"Peter H. Schenck, of Fishkill, well known as one of our most experienced manufacturers, confirms these statements. Similar statements were also made by others."

Next come the woollen manufacturers, represented by Mr. CUTTS of Vermont, who also voluntarily appeared and gave his account of that "great interest." After which the Committee say:

"In the opinion of the Committee, the policy which has encouraged these great manufacturing establishments, ought not to be abandoned. They would be sacrificed by a simple ad valorem duty of thirty per cent. The rates in the bill reported are—on wool the value of which shall exceed eight cents, four cents a pound, and 26 per cent. ad valorem; and on manufactures of wool, 40 per cent. ad valorem. In their opinion, these interests could not be sustained under lower rates of duty."

Then we have the iron business. The Committee say: "This great interest is much depressed under the operation of the present laws, a change of which is necessary to save them from the effects of the rivalry of foreign manufactures." They continue:

Hon. Gov. Kemble, of Cold Spring, New York, appeared before the committee, and stated that he is engaged in the manufacture of iron castings, steam engines, and also of bar iron; the manufactory at West Point made over 7,000 tons of castings last year. The ironmasters who recently assembled at New York concluded that, under the compromise act, three-tenths being deducted, as in 1839, the iron establishments might continue to do business, but not if there was a greater reduction. Witness accords with that opinion; thinks, from observation since the duty has been reduced, that the manufacture cannot go on to any extent with greater reduction."

"*Thomas McNamara* appeared before the committee, and stated that he is a manufacturer of iron and nails, at Holidaysburg, in Pennsylvania; he manufactures from pig. Witness's impression is, that the lowest possible rate of duties under which the iron manufacturers can subsist in this country is that of 1839, and this is the general impression of the iron manufacturers. The manufacture is still kept up, thought at a very small profit, in the hopes of *receiving further protection from Congress.*"

And a Mr. *Brevoort*, another great iron master, writing to a Mr. Jackson, (agent of the iron masters sent on to Washington,) says: "I should feel obliged if you will write to me, from time to time how things progress at Washington; and, with my best wishes that your exertions may prove *serviceable to us all*, I am yours," &c. This will show the country what influences are brought to bear upon the legislation of Congress in furtherance of a protective tariff.

There is a great mass of other voluntary testimony taken before the Committee, given in by agents of the cotton, iron, wool, shoe and boot, and paper manufacturers, sugar refiners, sail-makers, &c.—all begging for protection! protection!! protion!!!

Now we would ask why it is that these manufacturers, their agents and attornies, are swarming about Washington, spending weeks and months besieging the Committee on Manufactures, and thrusting upon Congress their exparte statements and dolorous complaints? Surely for nothing else than to influence its legislation on the subject of the Tariff—to procure BOUNTIES for themselves, by taxes upon the Agricultural and other labor of the country. If these monopolists did not expect to be well paid by Congress enacting a high Tariff, could they, or would they afford to pay the expenses of these agents at Washington? Of course not. Then where does these increased profits come from? Out of the foreign importer, upon whose goods the tax is levied? By no means; for he will add the tax to the price of his goods, *and the consumer has it all to pay.*

This report of the Committee on Manufactures should arouse the people of the South to a sense of their danger. *They* were not heard before this disinterested Committee. *Their* interests and pursuits seem not to have been thought of, only so far as regards their ability to PAY TAXES. While our people have been quietly pursuing their usual avocations at home, flocks of greedy monopolists of the north have been swarming about Washington, begging Congress to enrich them by taxing us; and they have found a willing instrument to carry out their designs of plunder in this Whig Committee on Manufactures.

We have one word more to the *Whigs* of the South: Did your party leaders in the memorable campaign of 1840, promise you, if they were elected, to impose upon the country a protective Tariff—to tax your labor and productions to enrich northern manufacturers? If they did not, (and we are sure they did not,) can you, as honest, patriotic men, longer follow and support such hypocrites and deceivers?

CONGRESS.

The Senate, at our last dates, had under debate the general Appropriation Bill. An item of $60,000 for old books heretofore distributed to members, was the point of contention. This item was advocated by Messrs. *Evans*, *Kerr*, and *Crittenden*, and opposed by Messrs. *Calhoun*, *King* and *Wright*. On motion of Mr. *Mangum*, the Senate adjourned without taking the vote.

The House spends most of its time on the Apportionment Bill. After a great deal of discussion, the ratio of 60,500 was stricken out of the Bill, and 50,179 substituted. This will leave the old States without any reduction in the number of their representatives; the increase under it, however, in the new States, will swell the House to about 305 or 306 members. We prefer a large House to a larger ratio of representation. At this stage of the Bill, Mr. *Halstead* of New Jersey, moved to amend it, by ordering the Legislatures of the several States to lay them off into Districts. This amendment was warmly opposed, as unconstitutional. That the powor given to Congress in the Constitution says "Congress *may* lay off the States into Districts," but that it is a power to be exercised only when the States neglect or refuse to do their duty in this matter, and Congress is compelled to act to keep the wheels of Government in motion.

We were pleased to see Messrs. *Pope* of Kentucky and *Johnson* of Maryland, (Whigs) uniting with the Democrats in opposing this new movement of Federalism. The Federalists adopted the General Ticket System in Georgia, Connecticut, and New Jersey, when they had undisputed sway in those States—but now when the Democrats have got the power there, and can change the complexion of the delegation to Congress, these consistent Federalists are for violating the Constitution, in order to get rid of their own progeny. From the debates in the House, however, we have no fears they will succeed.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn from Washington, that the Apportionment Bill was taken out of the Committee of the Whole on the 3d May, and the amendment making it imperative on the Legislatures of the States to District them was adopted—yeas 101, nays 99. The Bill as thus amended (the ratio fixed at 50,179,) was then passed and sent to the Senate, where, on motion of Mr. *Walker*, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE BONDS DUE THE STATE.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the report in to-day's paper made by Mr. *James T. Morehead*, (brother to the Governor,) in favor of collecting all the bonds held by the State against individuals, and placing the money in the Banks, so those institutions could use it in speculating. This is love for the log-cabin boys!—compel them in these hard times, to pay up what they owe the State, (when the State does not need the money,) that the *Banks* may have the use of the money! And what does the Report assign as the reason for this oppression on the people? Why, that it was *undignified* for the Governor to have to sit in his office to renew the Bonds of the people! Mr. *Morehead* insolently tells the Legislature, you must pass a law to collect the State Bonds from the people, (most of them due from the poor men in the Cherokee country, for homes they bought of the State,) and give the money to the Banks; because it would be inconsistent with the "*dignity*" of my brother, since he has been elected Governor, to attend to this pittiful matter of renewing the bonds of the log-cabin boys! This is Whigery for you. We commend it to the attention of our Whig friends—the Whig *people*, we mean, not Whig politicians.

"OLD VIRGINIA" RIGHT SIDE UP!

The ever glorious Old Dominion—the mother of States and of patriot Statesmen, is "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!" Her Democracy stand once more proudly erect, gallantly waving the triumphant banner of free principles. The late Richmond Enquirer brings returns from nearly the whole State, which places it beyond doubt, that there will be a Democratic majority in the next Legislature of Virginia of from 25 to 30! In the present Legislature, the Feds have a majority of *one* in the Senate and *two* in the House. What a victory! Albemarle, (Mr. Jefferson's county,) has elected Democratic candidates. *Randolph* (grandson of Mr. Jefferson,) and *Leake*, Dem., beat *Rives* (brother to Senator R.,) and *Massie*, (the old members,) about 85 votes. In this County in 1840, Harrison beat Van Buren 197 votes. Charlotte County, too, the home of John Randolph, has been redeemed from the power of Federalism. *Dennis*, Dem., beat *Cardwell*, Fed., 40 votes. The Democratic gain has been—in

Albemarle 2; Amherst 1; Charlotte 1; Fairfax 1; Hanover 1; Norfolk County 1; Southampton 1; Stafford 1; Bath 1; Franklin 2; Montgomery 1; Hampshire 2; Morgan 1; Fauquier 2—Total in House of Delegates - - - - - -	19
And Senators in the Caroline and Hampshire Dis'ts	2
	21
The Federalists have gained—Mathews and Middlesex 1; Nansemond 1; Nottoway 1; Petersburg 1—(all Delegates) total— - -	4
Leaving a clear Democratic gain of	17

The Enquirer of May 3, says:

"Last night's Mail is decisive, and closes the door of Hope to the yclept Whig Party! The victory is glorious, overwhelming! Let Federalism hang up her harp upon the willows! The Old Dominion is thoroughly disenthralled. We have never "witnessed a more complete Revolution. Henry Clay will not have an inch to stand upon in the State. We call upon North Carolina to imitate her example. Let *her*, too, cast off the incubus of Federalism, and prove herself worthy of Nathaniel Macon."

We too, "call on North Carolina to imitate" the noble example of Virginia. And *we have faith that she will.*

Pretty good.—During the recent canvass in Virginia, the two candidates for Senator in the Wheeling District were addressing the people of Ohio County. The Whig candidate abused Mr. Tyler at a round rate; when the Democrat replied.—As "Mr. Tyler is a coon of the gentleman's own catching, he may skin him to his own liking!"

☞ From the last Raleigh papers we see that Gov. *Morehead* has taken the field. His list of appointments is eastward. We were in hopes he would come to the West while Mr. HENRY is here. It will, however, probably best suit his taste to visit the west when there is no chance of meeting with any one to expose him.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription a General History of the Baptists in America, and other parts of the World.

1. It is proposed in this work to give a summary account of the people of this sentiment in remote ages, or of those who have been claimed as such, as *Euchites*, or *Messalians*, *Montanists*, *Paterines*, *Burgundians*, *Petrobrussions*, *Arnoldists*, *Albigenses*, *Lionists*, *Picards*, *Lollards*, *Vaudois*, *Waldenses*, *Sacramentarians*, *Cathartists*, *Ana-baptists*, &c.

2. A brief view of this denomination in Europe, and other parts of the old world, which now exist in an organized and active form.

3. The history of American Babtists, properly so called, in all parts of this Continent, and in the West India Island; together with their Bible, Missionary, Literary, Theological and Education Institutions, Missionary Stations, &c.

This work will contain an abridgment of my first work on this subject, and a continuation of all historical matters down to the present time.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in an octavo volume of about 6,000 pages, bound in cloth at $2,25. In gilt leather at $2,50.

Every sixth copy will be gratis to those who forward good subscibers.

Twenty-five per cent. will be allowed to those who become responsible for 20 or more copies.

Documents of all kinds, written or printed—Minutes of Associations—Reports and Histories of all Babtist Institutions of whatever connection, biographical sketches and specimens of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptists of all persuations, both clergymen and laymen, are requested from all who have it in their power to forward them.

As to specimens of the *hand-writing*, but little more is required than the *signature* and usual salutation at the close of letters. It is often very difficult to secure even this small relict of departed worthies, and it is hoped that those who have this kind of materials, whether in letters or otherwise, will be liberal in sending them.

An ulterior view is had to the biographical volume hereafter published, which will abound with portraits and fac-similes of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptists of all persuations, both clergymen and laymen, are requested from all who have it in their power to forward them.

P. S. All communications capable of being sent by mail, should be directed to the subscriber, Post Master, Pautcket, R. I. Those who may feel disposed to obtain subscribers for this work may with a few lines form a prospectus for themselves.

☞ Please not to lay this by, but give it to some person, or put it in some place where it will do something towards the object in view.

DAVID BENEDICT.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: The acompanying Prospectus was first published about a year since, and soon after, the subscriber made a tour through the Atlantic States as far as Georgia, during which journey, and at the Baltimore Convention, extensive arrangements were made for securing aid in this undertaking. But still much remains to be done.

Of each Association, Conference, Yearly Meeting, Convention, Society, and Institution for Missions abroad or at home, Education, Theology, Literature, or Benevolence, of any kind, which come under the Baptist head, it is desired that the latest Minutes and Reports may be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Moderator, President, Secretary, or Clerk, and in his absence, by any other person. Also, all historical and biographical discourses and accounts, whether printed or in manuscript, of all sorts of Baptists of all sects and parties, as all are embraced in my plan, and continue to do so for years to come.

As the design of this work is not only to add all new matter, but to make corrections of all former statements in my history of the Baptists, which may be found erroneous or defective, all aid of this kind will be thankfully received.

Please to inform me what is the custom in your vicinity respecting Councils, whether they are common, and how they are viewed?

How do your churches dispose of candidates for membership who have been *immersed* by other ministers besides Baptists; are such persons who stand in other churches admitted to your communion?

How many unassociated churches, of good character, are there in your region? Please to give me their names, also their ministers and the number of members. Also the date of your Association, of each church, or as far as you can, and some historical accounts of their origin and progress, especially of the Associations Conventions, &c.

One or more of this circular will be sent to each Association, Convention, &c., and it is hoped by great efforts, and by the aid of a Post Master's facilities, and extensive travels, to give the history of the denomination full and complete.

The work will not be out under one year or more, but as all documents will be available for me, or my successor in this department of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, it is hoped that none will defer forwarding to me, P. M., all the materials above requested.

In 1812, when my general view of the Baptists was made up, the number of Associations of all kinds of Baptists was 111—of churches over 2,200, and of members about 200,000.

Now, according to the Baptist Almanac and Register, the Associations amount to between 4 and 500, the churches to near 8,000, and the members to not less than 600,000, in the United States and British Provinces, and Jamaica.

But my design is to extend the survey to Texas, all the W. India Islands, to Great Britain, all Europe, Africa, and Asia, indeed all parts of the world where Baptists exist, as they are the same people in all quarters of the globe.

A summary view of the statistics of all the religious denominations in the United States, upon much the same plan as above proposed for the Baptists, in a condensed manner, will be given at the close of the work, which, from the subscriber's study of *all religions*, he is confident of making much more accurate and complete than any hitherto given; and the proper persons are requested to forward to him, as above directed, all the documents needful for the purpose.

Publishers of papers and periodicals which have a circulation, wholly or in part, among the Baptists of any name, are respectfully requested to advertise, in any form they may choose, the above request for Minutes, Reports, &c.

And those which will give the Circular and Prospectus entire, three insertions, an order shall be given, on the receipt of each respective publication, for a copy of the work.

Liberal terms will be made with those who act on an extensive scale, either in furnishing materials or subscribers, which will be settled by a subsequent correspondence.

Questions of a local rather than a general nature, will be inserted in some of these circulars, especially south and west.

Abridgements of the work will be published, both for the common and Sunday schools of the denomination.

Should this document fall into the hands of any who may not find it convenient to obtain subscribers, or forward materials, they will please to hand it to others who can. If persons have removed to other places, some one will please to send them this, as the same *frank* will do for a new direction.

Many of these papers will be sent to Post Masters in remote regions at a venture, and should they not take an interest in the undertaking, yet as brother Post Masters, it is hoped they will either hand or send them to persons whom they may judge suitable for such business. DAVID BENEDICT.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 1, 1842.

[We are requested to state, that the Rev. JAMES M. THOMAS will act as Agent for the above work, in this region of country; and that he will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding to the publisher, the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.]

Sale of Valuable Furniture.

ON Monday, the 16th instant, will be sold at the Mansion House in Charlotte, a large quantity of valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles. Terms at the Sale.

May 10, 1842. M. W. ALEXANDER

POETRY.

HOPE.

Hope is the anchor of the soul,
True as the needle to the pole,
To aid us in our course;
Let storms and tempests round us roar,
Above their fury we should soar,
And firmly meet their force.

Adversity may hurl its darts,
And pierce and wound our throbbing hearts,
And make them bleed and ache;
Sweet *Hope* applies a healing balm,
And bids our trembling souls be calm,
And never her forsake.

Despair may seize the troubled mind,
And bear it, as on mighty wind,
To caverns dark and drear;
Yet *Hope* as swiftly plies her wings,
And back the sweeping captive brings,
And dries up every tear.

Hope is the bright, the golden chain,
To which we cling while on life's main,
And reaches to the skies;
Hope points the soul to blissful peace,
Where pleasures roll and troubles cease,
And joys in concert rise.

'Though nature sinks in endless night,
Hope is the last to take her flight
From scenes of gloom and pain;
'Though lightnings flash, and life is riven,
Hope points the weary soul to heaven,
Where saints immortal reign.

PHAZMA, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, gives, in a recent number of that paper, the following exquisite Sonnet:

MOTHER.

Of all the words in language there's no other
Equal, in gentle influence, to *Mother!*
It is the first name that we learn to love—
It is the first star shining from above;
It is a light that has a softer ray
Than aught we find in evening or day!
Mother!—It back to childhood brings the man,
And forth to womanhood it leads the maiden.
Mother!—'Tis with the name all things began
That are with love and sympathy full laden.
O! 'tis the fairest thing in nature's plan,
That all lifes cares may not affections smother;
While lives within the yearning heart of man,
Melting remembrance of a gentle mother!

AGRICULTURE.

From the Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

[CONCLUDED.]

The articles for CORN OIL, and corn for SUGAR, together with OIL from LARD and the castor bean, &c., deserves more than a passing notice. They are destined, it is believed, to call forth increased enterprise among the agriculturists of our country.

CORN OIL is produced from corn meal, by fermentation, with the aid of barley malt. It has been produced and used for some time past in certain distilleries, by skimming off the oil as it rises on the meal in fermentation in the mash tub. It has however, lately become the subject of particular attention, as an article of manufacture, and with success. The meal, after it has been used for the production of this oil, it is said, will make better and harder pork, when fed out to swine, than before. The oil is of a good quality, of a yellowish color, and burns well. Further clarification, it is probable, may render it as colorless as the best sperm oil. Whether or not this may be the case, the ease with which it is made, offers strong inducements to engage in the production of this article.

But a more important object in the production of Indian corn is doubtless the manufacture of SUGAR from the stalk. In this point of view, it possesses some very decided advantages over the cane. The juice of the cornstalk by Beaume's saccharometer reaches to 10 deg. of saccharine matter, which, in quality, is more than three times that of beet, five times that of maple, and fully equals, if it does not even exceed, that of the ordinary sugar cane in the United States. By plucking off the ears of corn from the stalk as they begin to form, the saccharine matter, which usually goes to the production of the ear, is retained in the stalk so that the quantity it yields is thus greatly increased. One thousand pounds of sugar, it is believed, can easily be produced from an acre of corn. Should this fact seem incredible, reference need only be made to the weight of fifty bushels of corn in the ear, which the juice so retained in the stalk would have ripened, had not the ear when just forming, been plucked away. Sixty pounds may be considered a fair estimate in weight, of a bushel of ripened corn; and, at this rate, 3,000 pounds of ripened corn will be the weight of the produce of one acre. Nearly the whole of the saccharine part of this remains in the stalk, beside what would have existed there without such a removal of the ear. It is plain, therefore, that the sanguine conclusions of experiments the past year have not been drawn from insufficient data. Besides, it has been ascertained by trial, that corn on being sown broadcast (and so requiring but little labor, comparatively, in its cultivation,) will produce five pounds per square foot, equal to 108 tons to the acre for fodder in a green state; and it is highly probable that when subjected to the treatment necessary to prepare the stalk, as above described, in the best manner for the manufacture of sugar, a not less amount of crop may be produced. Should this prove to be the case, one thousand weight of sugar per acre might be far too low an estimate. Experiments on a small scale have proved that *six* quarts of the juice, obtained from the cornstalk sown broadcast, yielded one quart of crystallized syrup, which is equal to 16 per cent.; while for one quart of syrup it takes thirty-two quarts of the sap of maple.

Again, the cornstalk requires only one fifth the pressure of the sugar cane, and the mill or press for the purpose is very simple and cheap in its construction, so that quite an article of expense will thereby be saved, as the cost of the machinery in the manufacture of the sugar from the cane is great. Only a small portion of the cane, also, in this country, where it is an exotic, ordinary yields saccharine matter, while the whole of the cornstalk, the very top only excepted, can be used.

Further, while cane requires at least eighteen months, and sedulous cultivation, and much hard labor, to bring it to maturity, the sowing and ripening of the cornstalk may be performed, for the purpose of producing sugar, with ease within 70 to 90 days; thus allowing not less than two crops in a season, in many parts of our country. The stalk remaining after being pressed, also furnishes a valuable food for cattle, enough, it is said, with the leaves, to pay for the whole expense of its culture. Should it be proved, by further experiments, that the stalk, after dried and laid up, can, by steaming, be subjected to the press without any essential loss of the saccharine principle, as is the case with the beet in France, so that the manufacture of the sugar can be preserved till late in the autumn, this will still more enhance the value of this product for the purpose. It may, also, be true that, as in the case of the beet, no animal carbon may be needed, but a little limewater will answer for the purpose of clarification; after which, the juice may be boiled in a common kettle, though the improved method of using vacum pans will prove more profitable when the sugar is made on a large scale.

Corn, too, is indigenous, and can be raised in all the States of the Union, while the cane is almost confined to one, and even in that the average amount of sugar produced, in ordinary crops, is but 900 to 1,000 pounds to the acre; not much beyond one third of the product in Cuba and other tropical situations where it is indigenous to the soil. The investment in the sugar manufactories from the cane in this country has, it is believed, paid a poorer return than almost any other agricultural product. The laudable enterprise of introducing into the United States the culture of the cane, and the manufacture of sugar from the same, has, it is probable, been hardly remunerated, though individual planters, on some locations, have occasionally enriched themselves. The amount of power required, with the cost of the machinery and the means of cultivation, will ever place this branch of industry beyond the reach of persons of moderate resources, while the apparatus and means necessary for the production of corn and other crops lie within the ability of many.

Should the manufacture of sugar from the cornstalk prove as successful as it now promises, enough might soon be produced to supply our entire home consumption, toward which, as has been mentioned, at least 120,000,000 pounds of foreign sugars are annually imported, and a surplus might be had for exportation. In Europe, already, more than 150,000,000 pounds of sugar are annually manufactured from the beet, which possesses but one third of the saccharine matter that the cornstalk does; and there are not less than 500 beet sugar manufactories in France alone. By this manufacture of sugar at the West, the whole amount of freight and cost of transportation on imported sugar might also be saved—a sum nearly equal, it is probable, to the first cost of the article at the seaport; so that the price of sugar is at least doubled if not almost trebled to the consumer at a distance when so imported. Not less than 6,000,000 pounds of sugar, it is said, are annually imported, for home consumption, in the single city of Cincinnati.

OIL AND STEARINE FROM LARD AND THE CASTOR BEAN, &c.—These two are articles which will hereafter attract much attention in many parts of our country. The use of LARD instead of oil for lamps of a peculiar construction, has been heretofore attempted with good success, as an article of economy. It has even been adopted in the light-houses in Canada, on the lakes, and is said to burn longer, and free from smoke, while the cost of the article is stated to be about one third the cost of sperm oil. But it has now been discovered that oil equal to sperm can easily be extracted from lard, at a great advantage, and that it is superior to lard for burning, without the necessity of a copper-tubed lamp.—Eight pounds of lard is equal in weight to one gallon of sperm oil. The whole of this is converted into oil and stearine, an article of which candles that are a good substitute for spermaceti can be made. Allowing, then, for the value of the stearine above the oil, and it may be safely calculated, that when lard is six cents per pound, as it is now, but four or five cents at the West, a gallon of oil can be afforded there for fifty cents; since the candles from the stearine will sell for from twenty-five to thirty cents per pound.

Stearine for this purpose has also recently been obtained from castor oil, the product of the *palma christi*, or castor bean, a plant successfully cultivated in portions of our country.

Oil, it is well known, is an article of large consumption in our country. The amount of sperm oil from our whale fisheries, for the year 1841, was 4,965,752 gallons; of whale and fish oil, 5,362,661 gallons—making a sum total of 11,328,415 gallons. The amount for 1840 did not vary much from the same. The amount of sperm and whale oil exported in 1840 was 4,955,486 leaving for home consumption 6,372,929 gallons. In the year 1840 there was also exported from this country 852,938 pounds of spermaceti candles. From these statements, which do not include linseed, olive, and other oils, it will be seen that the encouragement for the manufacture of oil and stearine, from cornmeal, and lard, and the castor bean, is very great. Large quantities of oil for dressing cloths, oiling machinery, &c., are required in the manufactories. In the factories of Lowell, simply, not less than 78,689 gallons are thus needed.

Oil, too, enters largely into the composition of soap; and should it be found, as perhaps by experiment it may be, that the cornmeal and lard oils are not liable to the objection which, it is said, attends the use of whale oil in this respect, the demand for this purpose may be of importance to producers of this article.

It is not improbable that, by further experiments, an oil may be obtained from the cotton seed, of such an excellent quality as to make what is now almost a total loss an article of great value. The Germans at the West are said to obtain oil in some quantities from the seed of the pumpkin; and the seeds of the sunflower, and rapeseed, it is well known, have been used to advantage for the same purpose.

While Great Britain and other foreign countries have steadily pursued a policy designed and obviously tending to exclude our agricultural products from their trade, it becomes an object of no small consequence to us to evince, as the foregoing statistics have done, how much wealth we possess in our surplus products of wheat, and various other articles of food, together with the prospective increase of these and other products suited to call out the enterprise and incustry of our people, and which, on a fair reciprocity with foreign nations, might greatly contribute to develope and enlarge the resources of our country. Should protective duties abroad continue to exclude our surplus products, the channels of present industry must be diverted to meet the emergency. It may be well for us to learn what makes us truly independent, and also happy. Extravagance in communities, as well as individuals, leads to inevitable embarrassment. Credit may, indeed, be used for a while as a palliative, but the only effectual remedy is retrenchment and economy.—When a constant drain of the precious metals is pressing us to meet the expenditures of our people for foreign imports, and when foreign nations encourage a home-policy, by prohibitory duties on our products, it becomes a serious question with us how far and in what directions the industry now expended in raising a surplus beyond our own wants can be diverted to other objects of enterprise. To decide a question of such magnitude and interest, reference must obviously be had to the articles imported, to determine what can be raised or produced in our own country; and possibly it may be found that most of the leading articles, either of necessity or luxury, thus supplied, can be raised and perfected to advantage by the labor and skill of our own inhabitants. The remedy thus lies within our own power. Our true policy is to give variety and stability to our productive industry. Extraordinary prices in particular crops inevitably lead to dangerous extremes in the culture of the same, to the neglect of the usual and necessary articles of produce. Cupidity soon urges even the agriculturist into a spirit of speculation, which too often terminates in great embarrassment, and sometimes in utter ruin. The credulity of Americans is proverbial; in this has, to some extent, been illustrated in the almost universal mania that attended the *morus multicaulis* speculation; a single sprout sold for one dollar, when millions might be produced in one season. Incredulity, likewise, is sometimes yet more injurious to a community, as this shuts out all the light which science pours in, and rests contented with following the beaten path of traditionary leaders. Happy would it be for our country if the spirit of investigation and severe experiment should induce effort to test principles without diverting it from those channels of industry that will assuredly bring the comforts of life. The balance of the trade against us, resulting from our improvidence, can no longer be settled, or rather, as it might be said, postponed by the remittance of State securities, which seem to have had a brief career, leaving still a vast debt, that can only be honestly cancelled by much *hard work*.

Notwithstanding all this, the daily importation of goods (including many articles of luxury) goes forward to a truly alarming extent: TWO THIRDS OF WHICH ARE ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT, TO BE PAID FOR IN SPECIE OR ITS EQUIVALENT! Without the admitted means of liquidating the balances against us in foreign countries, we seem still madly bent on increasing them. Eleven and a half millions of dollars in specie were shipped from the single port of New York within the fifteen months preceding January, 1842; and with such a drain going on continually, every dollar of specie in the United States will soon be insufficient to meet our liabilities abroad. Stern necessity, however, will ere long, extend her laws over us, compelling us to limit our expenditures to the actual income, and to effect exchanges of our agricultural products, either at home or abroad, for the products of mechanical skill and industry. This would be the case, even were the amount of our surplus product likely to be lessened.

Yet there is no reason to apprehend that our surplus products will be diminished. On the contrary, the stoppage of numerous canals, railroads, and other works of internal improvements by the States, will dismiss many laborers, who will resort to agriculture and kindred pursuits; so that the amount of products raised will probably exceed those of former years. The extensive tracts too, of our unoccupied soil, invite emigration to our shores; and when we consider the present extreme distress in portions of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, we are doubtless to expect a large increase of our population in future years from this cause. It is stated, on high authority, that as many as 20,000 persons die annually in Great Britain, from the want of sufficent and wholesome food. Let the fact of our vast surplus product of the bread-stuffs and other articles of food become known abroad, and is it not reasonable to look for increasing additions to the emigration from Europe to this country? especially since the distance is now, as it were, so much shortened, that a voyage may be compassed in twelve or fifteen days. A line of steam-packets, too, is in contemplation, to run from Bremen to one of our ports, with the design principally of conveying emigrants, which no doubt, will prove the means of bringing to us a hardy, industrious German population, most of whom will probably engage in agriculture. With these additions to her laboring force, our growing country, if she be true to herself, offers an unwonted scope for exertion. The diversities of her climate, the varieties of her soil, her peculiar combination of population, her mineral, animal, agricultural, mechanical, and commercial wealth, developed as they may be by a rightful regard to her necessities, might thus place her at last in a situation as enviable for her political and moral influence, as for the physical energies she has called into life and action. Our republic needs, indeed, only to prove her own strength, and wisely direct her energies, to become, more than she has ever been, the point on which the eye of all Europe is fixed, as a home of plenty for the destitute, and a field where enterprise reaps its sure and appropriate reward.

Diamond cut Diamond.—A man the other day got a crowd of countrymen around him and attempted to "surprise the natives" by a few sleights of hand. After accomplishing a feat or two, and winning some bets, he told one of the spectators, a tall, raw looking fellow, that he could turn a nine-pence into a dollar, if he could be furnished with one. The spectator out with his leather, and handed the exhibitor a nine-pence, which the latter readily, apparently, converted into a silver dollar—handing it to the spectator to examine. The countryman on receiving the dollar, took off his hat and made a low bow to him, exclaiming, "Well, I'll be darned if you haint done it;" and then putting the dollar into the pouch from which he had taken the nine-pence, added, "but you aint a going to turn it back into a nine-pence, no how."

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next, at the residence of Robert Sloan, dec'd., the following property, viz:

5 NEGROES,

one woman, a valuable house servant, and 4 children from 5 years of age and under.

A QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BACON,

3 Wagons,

two Cotton Gins one Thrashing Machine, one set of Blacksmith Tools,

and numerous other articles not necessary to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

—ALSO—

Will be hired at the same time and place, until the 25th of December next,

4 Likely Negro BOYS.

JOHN SLOAN, } Executors.
ANDW. GRIER, }

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate wil please come forward and settle; and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

April 25, 1842. 60....2w.

Notice.

THE Officers of the 68th Regiment of North Carolina Militia are requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Saturday in May, 1842, for the purpose of consulting upon the propriety of appointing Delegates to a military Convention which is to meet in Raleigh on the 4th of July next, to revise and suggest amendments to the militia laws of the State. SEVERAL OFFICERS.

April 28, 1842. 60...

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, eight miles north of Charlotte, on the 28th instant, a dark bay HORSE, about six years old, 15 hands high, very wild and trots well. He had on a bridle with a fancy rein, and martingale. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will take up said horse, and give information so that I get him again. WM. S. PERRY.

April 29, 1842, 60....TF.

THE CONCORD

Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July. JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...TF.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &c.

Illustrated with 1,241 Engravings!

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

***To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

THE CULTIVATOR,

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens*. To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.